LISTING OF CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

1. (currently presented) Method for ~~treatment of~~ treating osteoporosis in a patient, comprising:

exposing [[a]] the patient to electromagnetic signals generated by pulsating, impulse-modulated direct current, having a frequency of 1 to 30 Hz and a field strength of 1 to 20 G; and

administering Botulinum toxin ~~as an adjuvant to the exposure of~~ to the patient ~~to the electromagnetic signals, such that~~, wherein the Botulinum toxin synergistically interacts with the electromagnetic signals, by inducing a non-specific immune response to further enhance the bone density stimulation of the exposure of the patient to the electromagnetic signals.

2. (previously presented) Method according to claim 1, characterised in that the modulation form is quasi-rectangular.

3. (previously presented) Method according to claim 1, characterised in that the frequency is approximately 5 to 15 Hz.

4. (previously presented) Method according to claim 1, characterised in that the field strength is approximately 10 to 15 G.

5. (previously presented) Method according to claim 4, characterised in that the preferred field strength is approximately 12.5 G.

6. (previously presented) Method according to claim 1, characterised in that the pulses are modulated.

7. (currently amended) Method for administering a treatment to a patient including administration of a neurotoxin, the method comprising:

providing a pharmaceutical composition comprising Botulinum toxin;

administering the Botulinum toxin to the patient intramuscularly, intravenously, or subcutaneously; and

~~in combination with said administering the Botulinum toxin,~~ exposing the patient to electromagnetic signals generated by pulsating, pulse-modulated, unidirectional, direct current, with frequency between 1 and 30 Hz and field strength, 1 to 20 G, ~~such that~~ wherein the Botulinum toxin synergistically interacts with the electromagnetic signals, by inducing a non-specific immune response to further enhance the bone density stimulation of the exposure of the patient to the electromagnetic signals.

8. (previously presented) Method according to claim 7, characterised in that the modulation form is quasi-rectangular.

9. (previously presented) Method according to claim 7, characterised in that the frequency is approximately 5 to 15 Hz.

10. (previously presented) Method according to claim 7, characterised in that the field strength is approximately 10 to 15 G.

11. (previously presented) Method according to claim 10, characterised in that the field strength is approximately 12.5 G

12. (previously presented) Method according to claim 7, characterised in that the pulses are modulated.

13. (previously presented) Method according to claim 7, characterised by using a dose of Botulinum toxin Type A in the range of 20U to 600U, applied as a neurotoxin adjuvant to said exposing the patient to electromagnetic signals.

14. (previously presented) Method according to claim 7, characterised by using Botulinum toxin Type A in the range of 50U to 300U, applied as a neurotoxin adjuvant to said exposing the patient to electromagnetic signals.

15. (previously presented) Method according to claim 7, characterised by using Botulinum toxin Type B in the range 1U to 2000U, applied as a neurotoxin adjuvant to said exposing the patient to electromagnetic signals.

16. (previously presented) Method according to claim 1, characterised by using a dose of Botulinum toxin Type A in the range of 20U to 600U, applied as a neurotoxin adjuvant to said exposing the patient to electromagnetic signals.

17. (previously presented) Method according to claim 1, characterised by using a dose of Botulinum toxin Type A in the range of 50U to 300U, applied as a neurotoxin adjuvant to said exposing the patient to electromagnetic signals.

18. (previously presented) Method according to claim 1, characterised by using a dose of Botulinum toxin Type B in the range 1U to 2000U, applied as a neurotoxin adjuvant to said exposing the patient to electromagnetic signals.

19. (new) Method according to claim 1, wherein the combination of PST® and the administration of Botulinum toxin, enhances therapeutic benefit, including increase in bone mineral density (BMD) and a subsequent decrease in fracture risk.

20. (new) Method according to claim 7, wherein the combination of PST® and the administration of Botulinum toxin, enhances therapeutic benefit, including increase in bone mineral density (BMD) and a subsequent decrease in fracture risk.